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The next day was Sunday. On Monday morning, some stars were observed; the chronometers were then compared with the Stonyhurst transit clock. Mr. Weld started for Liverpool, where, on his arrival, the chronometers were compared with the transit clock.

Mr. Weld considers these observations to form two complete trips from Liverpool to Stonyhurst and back. In the first trip the travelling and stationary rates were considered to be identical; in reducing the second trip the travelling rate was adopted, on Mr. Hartnup's suggestion.

The results are as follows:—

Stonyhurst, East of Liverpool.

	First Trip. m s	Second Trip. m s	Mean. m s
Chronometer 222	2 7·27	2 7·45	2 7·36
— 258	2 7·28	2 7·46	2 7·37
— 263	2 7·40	2 7·34	2 7·37

	m s	
And as Liverpool is	12 0·05	West of Greenwich,
And Stonyhurst	2 7·37	East of Liverpool.
Stonyhurst is	9 52·68	West of Greenwich.

All the observations, comparisons, and computations, are detailed.

On the Nomenclature applied, in some instances, to Stars in the British Association Catalogue. By Mr. Woolgar.

"By the published list of Lunar Occultations for 1851, it appeared that there will be three visible occultations of a star of the 4th magnitude, designated as B.A.C. 845. The first impression is that of surprise that so large a star should not have found a place in the other catalogues: in truth, it is a star familiar to astronomers as *μ Ceti*, Fl. 87. To those only in possession of the Association Catalogue, comprising probably not one-third of the persons who take an interest in such phenomena, will the cause of the expression be intelligible.

"I hope I shall not be accused of depreciating the labours of the late Mr. Baily, when I state that the exclusion from the catalogue of so familiar a designation as that of 87 *μ Ceti* is the consequence of a rule adopted *only just before the catalogue in question was sent to the press:* it is, that in the case of stars common to Ptolemy and Bayer the allotment of constellation is to be conformable to the former, where they disagree.*

"Considering what a firm hold the letters of Bayer have obtained, and that Mr. Baily himself deemed it most advisable to

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* See Introduction to the B.A.C. pp. 59, 60.

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recur strictly to those letters in the instances where they had been deviated from by Flamsteed or others, it is to be regretted that an exception should have been introduced in the case of this star and of Fl. 85.

"Our respected President, in his 12-year catalogue, has retained the old and familiar appellation, inclosing it, however, between brackets.

"An inspection of the map shows that the star can most easily be included within the contour of *Cetus*."

**On a new Variable Star.* By Mr. Hind.

On the 4th of November a fiery-looking star, of the seventh magnitude, was discovered by Mr. Hind at Mr. Bishop's observatory, Regent's Park, in a position where there is no record of one having been observed previously. It is situate near the star numbered 400 in Hora I. of Weisse's Catalogue, and called a ninth magnitude by Bessel, and is preceded by another, also of the ninth magnitude, at an interval of $9^s \cdot 1$ and $5' 21''$ further north. The mean place of this variable star for the commencement of 1850 is,

R.A. $1^h 22^m 54^s \cdot 48$ N.P.D. $87^\circ 53' 39'' \cdot 5$.

This star is not noticed by Lalande or Bessel, and does not occur on the excellent map recently published by the Berlin Academy, which was formed by Professor Olüfsen, of Copenhagen. There appears no doubt of its proving an interesting variable star. It is worthy of remark that the ruby or fiery colour is precisely similar to that which characterises several other stars, known to be of changeable brilliancy, which have been detected at Mr. Bishop's observatory during the last five years.

Mean Places of this Star. By M. C. Rümker.

1850.	h m s	° ′ ″
Nov. 16	1 22 54·02	+2 6 22·0
26	54·19	23·1

**Change of Colour in a Fixed Star.* By Mr. J. R. Hind.

"With the single exception of a somewhat doubtful alteration in the appearance of *Sirius*, I am not aware that there exists any mention of a decided *change* of colour in a fixed star. I am able to supply one from my own observations during the last two years of stars lying near the ecliptic. On September 3, 1848, one of a '*very red*' colour was entered on a chart in right ascension, $5^h 34^m \cdot 8$; north polar distance, $68^\circ 54'$ for 1800; there are other

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* The papers with an asterisk prefixed were in type at the time of publishing the preceding Number, but were postponed, as the publication would have been inconvenient for binding. A memoir by Mr. John Riddle is not inserted in the present Number, as it would then overrun two sheets, and incur a 4*d.* postage.

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